

## ANTARCTIC TREATY

Signed at Washington December 1, 1959

Recommendations (10) adopted at the Second Consultative Meeting  
Buenos Aires July 18 – 28, 1962

Effective date<sup>\*</sup> : January 11, 1963

State	Date of Government's approval, as notified to Government of the United States of America <sup>**</sup>
Argentina	September 11, 1962
Australia	October 18, 1962
Belgium	December 13, 1962
Brazil	October 27, 1986
Chile	October 17, 1962
China	December 11, 1985
France	November 8, 1962
Germany <sup>1</sup>	February 17, 1981
India	March 7, 1988
Italy	April 22, 1987
Japan	November 16, 1962
Korea, Rep. of	May 10, 1995
Netherlands	September 29, 2003 <sup>2</sup>
New Zealand	November 1, 1962
Norway	January 11, 1963
Poland	July 11, 1977

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<sup>\*</sup> Article IX, paragraph 4, of the Antarctic Treaty provides that recommended measures "shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures."

<sup>\*\*</sup> The date of the Government's approval is considered to be the date of that Government's notification of such approval to other Governments, unless stated otherwise therein. If the notification states that the Government had approved the Recommendations on an earlier date, that date is listed as the date of the Government's approval.

Russian Federation	October 4, 1962
South Africa	November 15, 1962
Spain	April 8, 1988
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	November 30, 1962
United States of America	December 4, 1962
Uruguay	October 10, 1989

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1. Prior to the unification, the German Democratic Republic approved all the recommendations of the Second Meeting on August 23, 1988.
  2. For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The notification includes the following: “With reference to Decision 3 of ATCM XXV, the recommendations/measures which have become obsolete (listed in Annex A of this Decision) [Recommendations II-3, II-5, II-8 and II-10] do not require further action by the Parties and as a consequence do not need approval.”

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”

Department of State,  
Washington, January 25, 2013.